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1. Since its creation in the fall of 1946, the GAI has sought increased power and recognition from the SMA as the over-all zonal police authority. So far this goal has not been reached, but it is expected that it will be attained before the end of 1948. The GAI will be recognized as having complete and centralized control over the police in the Russian zone. Thus Erich Reschke (SED), now president of the GAI, will become head of the zonal police and will be able to exercise executive power without reference to the state ministers of the interior. The GAI is clearly designed to become ultimately the Ministry of the Interior in a future eastern-zone government, although even then it will in practice be an organ for the transmittal of the orders of the SMA, as it is at present.

The GAI is not constituted or supported by statute. The activity of the GAI is based entirely on special instructions from the GSA and on plans and proposals agreed on by the Central Secretariat of the Socialist Unity Party and approved by Karlshorst.

At present the activity of the GAI is almost exclusively concentrated on police matters, and an expansion of the Administration will probably not take place in the near future. With expansion in view, an attempt was made to double the personnel strength before 1 May 1948, but the proposed budget was disapproved by Karlshorst. Vice-President Mielke of the GAI is currently negotiating for at least a partial personnel increase, but there is little likelihood that he will succeed.

4. Formally, the police functions of the GAI are restricted to advising and coordinating the police activities of the state governments. In fact, however, it exercises a far greater influence. It exerts its true authority by means of a system of indirect controls based on the assignment of all police positions of importance to SED members picked for their political reliability. As a consequence of their training and discipline, it is necessary only to indicate the political need for any orders to insure compliance. This means that it is not necessary to set up the channels of official authority of the customary civil government system: the party hierarchy, reaching through all levels, insures discipline. It is also

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unnecessary to set up an official central disciplinary agency. The system of political obedience actually functions so smoothly that a uniform code of disciplinary measures worked out a year and a half ago has been permanently abandoned as superfluous.

5. When the GAI decides a police official in the zone is undesirable, the state police chief concerned is notified, and it is urgently recommended that he take such action as he deems proper. The chief of police, who is dependent on the good will of the GAI, will take the hint. If the police chief were recalcitrant, he would find himself in danger of removal from office, not by the GAI, which does not have that authority, but by the SMA. In such a case the SMA would accept the judgment of the Präsidium of the GAI. Thus obedience is exacted from the police officials of the zone even though legally they are responsible only to the ministers of the interior of their respective states.
6. Since the Administration of the Interior has no legislative powers, it must depend on SMA orders or on state laws, coordinated on a zone-wide basis, for legal implementation of its program. All general or important instructions of a zonal nature, including all promotions and appointments, must be submitted to Karlshorst for approval. Completely independent instructions may be issued by the GAI only in a very limited field, hardly extending beyond purely technical operating instructions to the criminal police. Abteilung K is the first to achieve any executive freedom, which is particularly apparent in the fields of identification and location of persons. The various sections of Abteilung K now actually supervise with considerable independence the activities of corresponding sections throughout the zone.
7. In the last week of May, General P. V. Malkov instructed Abteilung K to concentrate its efforts on the direct supervision and inspection of the criminal police headquarters of the several states (Landeskriminalämter) and their subordinate headquarters, to insure compliance with GAI directives on organization and operating procedures. Furthermore, officials of Abteilung K will in the future take over direct charge of investigations of serious crimes, a function hitherto forbidden by the SMA. Despite these recent increases in authority, the boundaries of Abteilung K's jurisdiction and power are still not clearly defined. An exception is Referat K7, Identification and Search, which functions as a zonal criminal police office. A certain measure of executive independence has also been achieved by the political criminal police (K5), which is the basic regulating, controlling, and reporting office of the GAI.
8. The training directed by Abteilung P is a large factor in the uniformity of the Russian zone police. In addition to the training conducted at the Höhere Polizeischule in Berlin-Pankow, short courses (three or four days) are given regularly. In these courses, specialists from the zone are given technical and political training under Referenten from the GAI. A major part in this training is taken by Abteilung K. The instructors in these courses are not allowed to live in the western sectors of Berlin, nor are they allowed to enter the western sectors while carrying their duty pass.
9. Only the Präsidium of the GAI comes into regular contact with the SMA: division chiefs do not deal with Russian officers. Correspondence with the SMA, which must go through the GAI Präsidium, is addressed as follows:
 - a. Präsidium affairs: Maj. Gen. Malkov
 - b. Criminal police and passes: Lt. Col. Shastny
 - c. Border, railway, and water police: Lt. Col. Poruchikov

Gen. Malkov personally supervises all activities of Abteilung K. On 21 May, for example, he inspected in person the work of the department. He stayed until four in the morning, and demanded a written summary of the work.

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10. All questions of policy to be submitted to the SIA must first be submitted to the Central Secretariat of the SED for approval. In some cases the department and section heads are called in to testify. Differences with other Central Administrations are also submitted to the Central Secretariat for decision.
11. The GAI has a somewhat strained relationship with the law courts, since their personnel, with the exception of the lay judges (Volksrichter), is considered reactionary. For this reason the police are urged to control the machinery of trial and convictions as far as possible. Methods for attaining this goal are:
- Substitution of lay judges for professional judges.
 - Supervision of the administration of justice by the police.
 - Arrangement of numerous spectacular public trials.
 - Separation of the criminal police from the public prosecutors, and constituting the police as the sole and independent investigative authority. The public prosecutors would then act only as advisers on points of law and assistants in the preparation of formal charges.
 - Constitution of police courts.
 - Organization of police-administered penal institutions and work camps. At present there are only separate detention jails in the Soviet Zone.
12. On 7 June 1949 leading officials of Abteilung K were called into conference with President Beschke and were told in substance: "It is now necessary to begin a positive effort to by-pass the authority of reactionary justice officials. The attack is to be directed against the public prosecuting authorities. Toward this end a memorandum must be prepared on the relationship of the criminal police to the public prosecutors. The memorandum will be submitted to the SIA, the GAI, and the Justice Administration. The first goal is to put an end to the subordinate position of the criminal police, as subsidiary to the directors of public prosecutions. The complete investigative process from the first lead to the final report should eventually be the result of entirely independent criminal police work with no interference from the public prosecutors. The concept of the police as assistants to the prosecutors will be done away with. The necessity for arrest warrants will similarly be done away with. The criminal police already possess all the authority and prerogatives of the investigating agency envisaged in Directive 201 and the GAI directive of 16 August 1947 which followed it. The only exception to the complete autonomy of the criminal police will be in the preparation by the public prosecutor of the formal complaint against the defendant. In order to adapt the law to the new program, the rules of criminal procedure and Paragraph 152 of the law on the structure of the judiciary must be changed. Moreover, in all important cases a criminal police official will assist the public prosecutor during the trial, somewhat in the legal capacity of an assessor. This procedure has already been followed on one occasion."
- 25X1A Comment: This means nothing more or less than direct police control of the public prosecutors.)
13. The Economic Commission has no control over the GAI other than through the GAI budget, for which the Finance Administration of the Economic Commission is responsible. Efforts of the Economic Commission to gain influence within the GAI are being resisted.
14. The relationship of the GAI with the Berlin Police Präsidium is extremely good, especially, of course, with the offices which are headed by SED members. The Berlin Criminal Police gives the GAI the widest possible support, and investigations which the GAI desires to make in the western sectors of Berlin are relayed through the Police Präsidium, which also cooperates with the GAI in controlling the activities in Berlin of police agents from the Russian Zone.

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15. No preparations have been made to take over the police of the western sectors of Berlin; however, this would not be difficult, in view of the location of major police headquarters in the Soviet Sector. Source asserts that political arrests can be, and still are, made in the western sectors.

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